

Regional Training Course on Communication and Advocacy for Agriculture and Rural Statistics

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Session 1.2 The Policy Cycle and Statistics

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Objectives

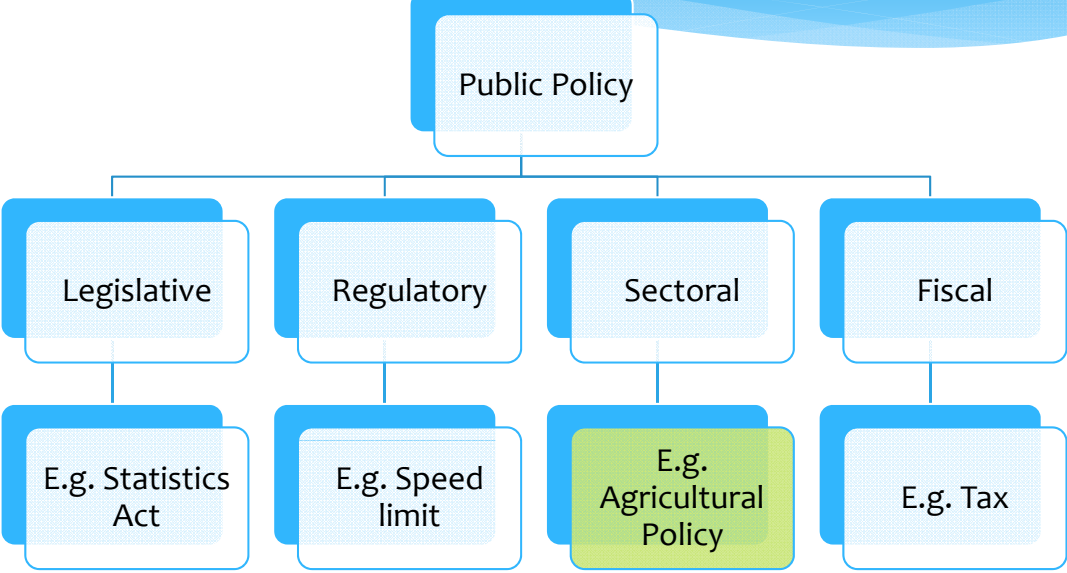
- * Be able to define ‘evidence-based’ policy
- * Understand the role of statistics in creating ‘evidence’
- * Describe the stages of the ‘policy cycle’
- * Understand the different use of evidence/statistics throughout the policy cycle

‘Evidence based’ policy



What is a ‘policy’?

A policy is a **framework** for **coordinating** resources and efforts towards **shared** development **goals** and objectives.



Strategic Plan

Policy Framework

Action Plan

Roadmap

Directive



- * Vision
- * Mission
- * Objectives
- * Implementation Plan
- * Monitoring and Evaluation

What is evidence-based policy making?

“EBP is a [...] set of methods which informs the policy process [...]. It advocates a more rational, rigorous and systematic **approach**” [ODI 2006]

Statistics

Analysis/
Research

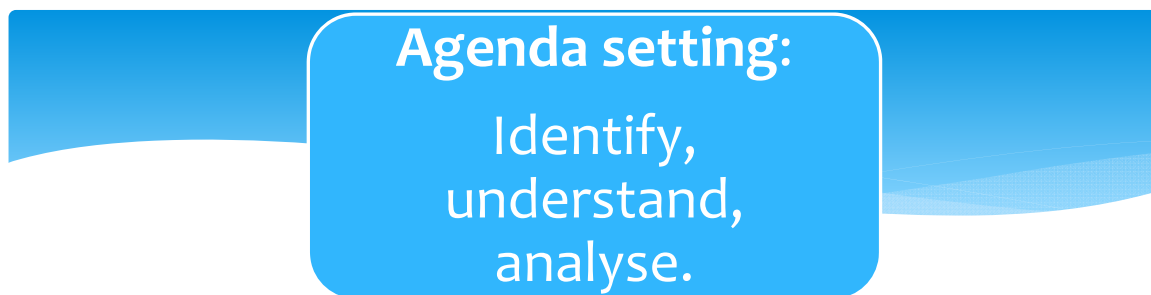
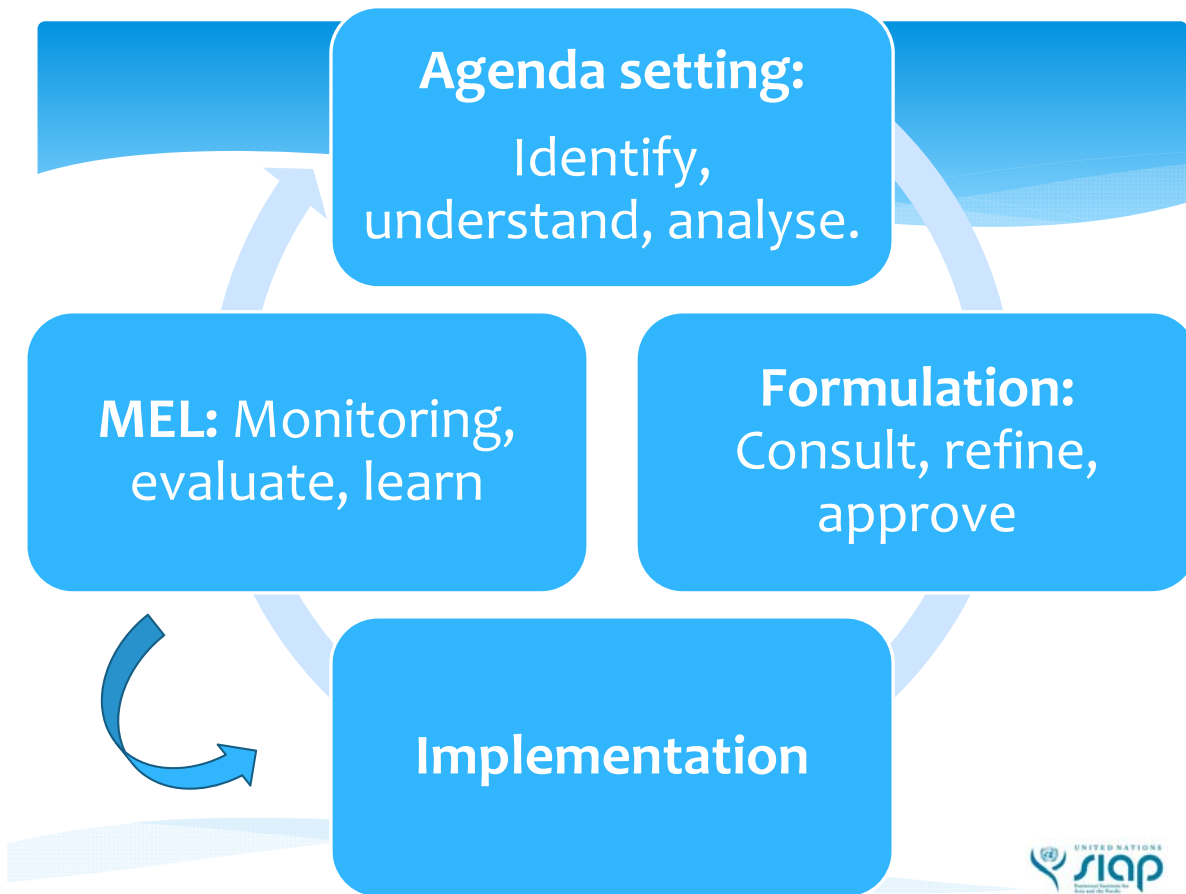
Knowledge

Evidence



Policy cycle

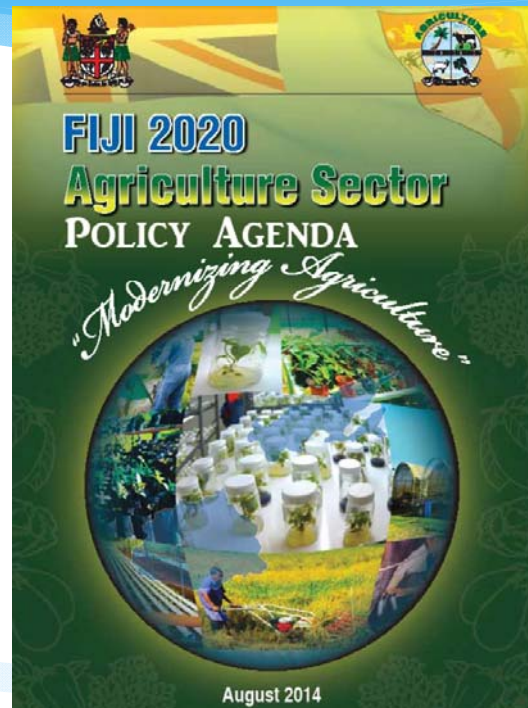




- * Identify challenges and understand their causes and magnitude
- * Understand if an issue is important
- * Answer the question ‘Why’?
- * Increase awareness of the challenge
- * Motivate resources towards resolving the challenge

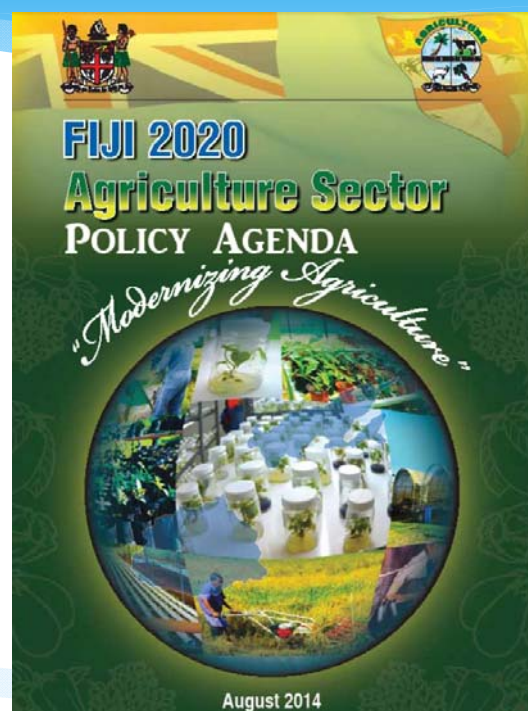
Example: Fiji 2020

- * Genesis. Big issues identified:
 - * Agriculture sector struggling to be internationally competitive
 - * High import bills for fuel
 - * Framework- to use resources productively and attract investment to modernise sector.



Example: Fiji 2020

1. Situation analysis
 2. Supply chain analysis
 3. Reviewed previous government policies
 4. Established benchmarks
 5. Consultation with stakeholders
- * Result:- Long list of objectives and desired outcomes

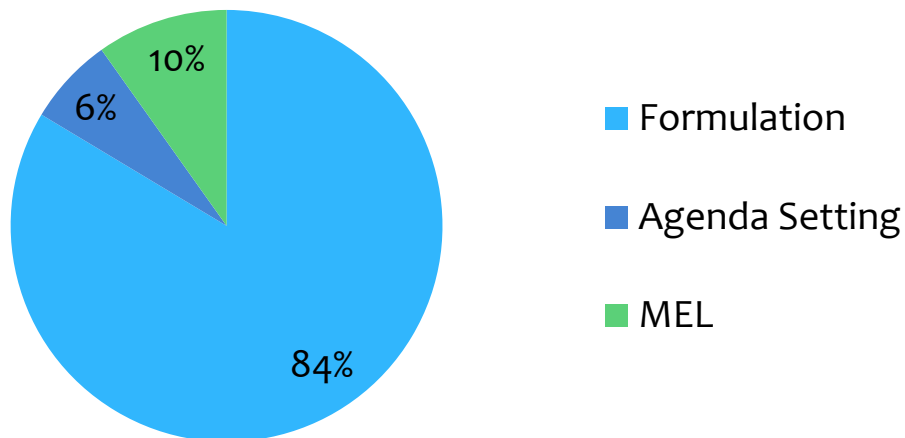


Formulation: Consult, refine, approve

- * Identify the different options for resolving the issue
- * Select the best process for resolving the issue
- * Answer the question ‘What?’ and ‘How?’
- * Gain approval and buy-in for the selected options

Example: CBAs in the Pacific

Policy stage of natural resource CBAs





Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

PAPP
Pacific Agriculture Policy Project

Fiji Livestock Sector Strategy Validation Workshop “Livestock for Livelihoods - New Generation Opportunities”



Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji 17-19 February, 2016

Example-approve: Fiji Livestock Strategy

- * **Presentation** to Minister of Agriculture-supported next steps for cabinet approval
- * Livestock working committee established-draft **cabinet paper**
- * **Briefings** to donors and partners

Implementation

- * Record and monitor activities
- * Periodic reviews of progress towards goal
- * Action based research

Samoa ASP: Action Plan

ASP Costed Action Plans

End of Sector Plan Outcome 1: Sector coordination improve
production systems increased



Activity	Milestone/Target/Year
Outcome 1.1 : A well-coordinated and implemented ASP	
	Outputs
1.1.1: Prepare new TOR for the ASCU	Strengthened TOR for ASCU approved by ASSC first meeting
1.1.2: Appropriately resource the ASCU in MAF PPCD	ASCU required financial and human resources mobilized
Strengthen the TOR for the ASSC	ASSC TOR strengthened and agreed by CDC
1.1.3: Organize & hold regular ASSC meetings	Regular 3 monthly ASSC meetings held

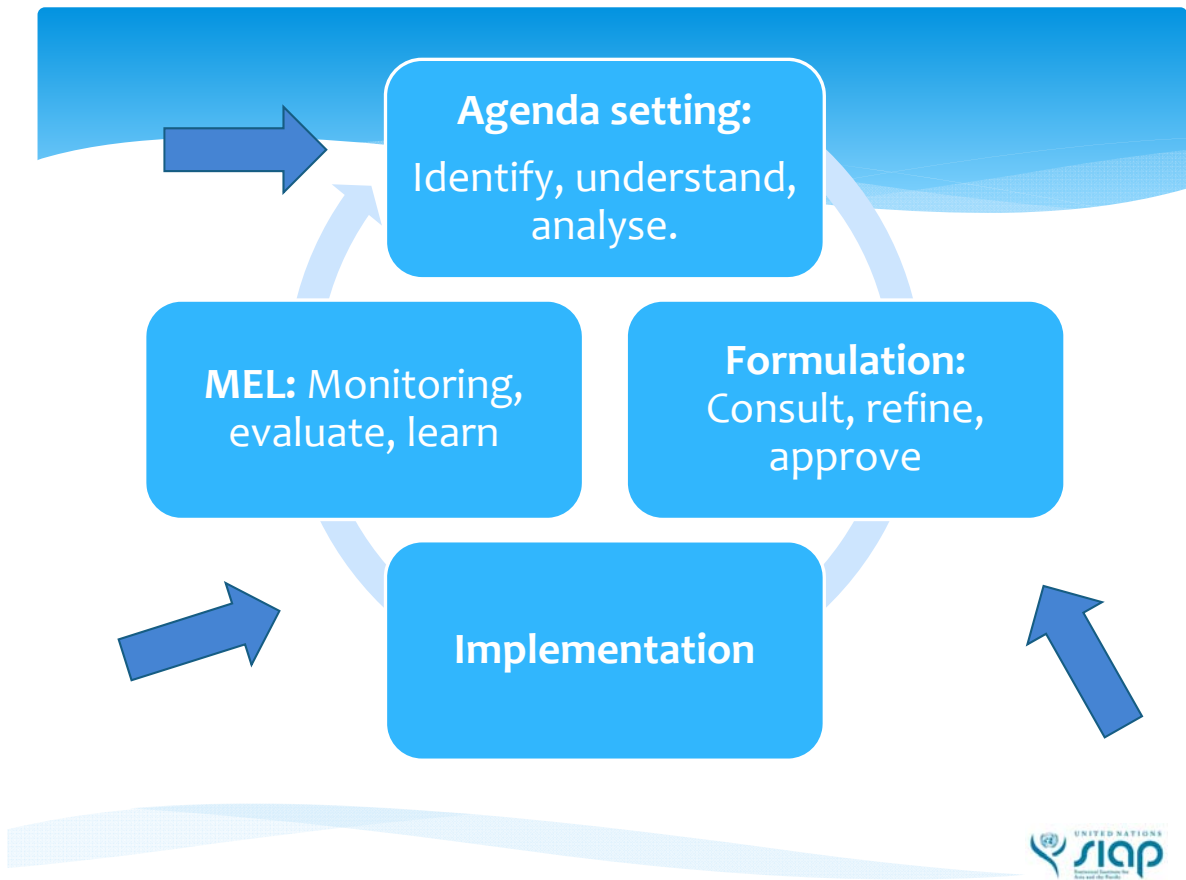
MEL: Monitor, evaluate, learn

- * Make adjustments to project implementation
- * Understand the impact
- * Understand the lessons learnt and set agenda for new policies

Samoa ASP: Results Matrix

Policy Goal and End of Sector Outcomes

Indicator(s)	Baseline Latest year	Target 2020
Sector Plan Goal		
-Food production index	To be established	
-Food produced by households for home consumption (% of food consumed)	National Ave 2008 = 28.4%	≥30%
-share of households reporting agriculture and fisheries activities mainly for sale	2009 = 3%	≥10%
- Proportion of households below Basic Needs Poverty Line	National Ave 2008 = 19.1%	reduced
End of Sector Plan Outcomes		
-Public expenditure on Agriculture Sector as % of Total Expenditure by Function	2014/15 = 3.3%	≥4%
-Achievement in monitoring targets for SOs 2- 4		≥70%



Practical considerations

- * Restricted resources
 - * Stages skipped
- * Political process
 - * Incentives fundamentally political not objective



Questions?